

RID

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;

Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn

Were down the sudden current born.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns,

and corn ricks.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make

small ricks of them in the field.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Gilpin*.

The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty,

and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction.

Quincy.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put together, by reason of their likeness.

Graunt's Bills of Mort.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,

I thou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,

That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Dryden.

Whole props support our infant vein,

And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our souls their force dilate,

Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

Prior.

RICKETS. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Disaffected with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case

of rickety children, the diet should be gently astringent.

Arb.

RICKUS. *n. f.* [*rickus*, Lat.] A gaping.Rid. pret. of *ride*.To RID. *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou

shalt rid me from the wicked man.

Psalm xlviii. 49.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.

Psalm cxlv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid

you out of their bondage.

Exodus vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned

pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them,

who had given him entertainment.

Hooker.

I must rid all the seas of pirates.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,

Let her, who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

Upon the word, slept forth

Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

B. Johnson.

I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,

Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.

Milton.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;

For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

Hudibras.

The god uneasy till he slept again,

Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain.

Dryden.

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which

we are apt to think nothing absent can equal.

Locke.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire,

in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though

every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it.

Locke.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any

town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves

with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been

glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them?

Addison.

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was

not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his

daughter.

Addison's Spectator, N° 164.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,

We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away.

Shakespeare.

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince.

Shakespeare.

RIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity,

and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

Hooker.

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart

To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

A gentle riddance.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival.

L'Estr.

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,

That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,

At riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.

Milton.

RID

RIDDEN. the participle of *ride*.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself.

Hale.

RIDDLE. *n. f.* [*ræbely*, Saxon, from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,

In riddles and in charms of death.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

The Theban monster, that propos'd

Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;

That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite

Cast herself headlong from the Iliacian steep.

Milton.

Her mother was thinking of a riddle.

Dryden.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;

Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!

So towards never use their might,

But against such as will not fight.

Hudibras.

3. [Imbelle, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horfe-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted

with a riddle.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unravel. There is something of whimsical

analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we

say, to lift a question; but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,

Who bears a nation in a single man?

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

Mortimer.

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously

or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust.

Shakespeare.

RIDDINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the petulance and old-fashion'd love,

Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove

Never, till it be star'd out, yet their state

Is poor.

Donne.

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*.Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius

Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,

Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden?

Numb.

So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks

Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller

Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,

The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow

Amidst the boughs.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after

him.

Swift's Directions to the Groom.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.

Shakespeare.

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small

remains of mankind.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

To his experience'd tongue.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

4. To manage a horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,

Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,

To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

F. 2.

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished.

Shakespeare.

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,

He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

Dryden.

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast

Rideth a puissant army.

Shakespeare. Rich. III.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not

able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to

slip his anchors, and run his galleys on ground.

Kneller.

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which

rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

Hayward.

Waiting him his royal fleet did ride,

And willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd.

Dryden.

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor ride.

Dryden.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,

Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets.

Dryden.

6. To be supported by something subterfuge.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harms,

That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty

My practices did easy.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige

us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb.

Collier.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers,

cobblers and brewers.

Swift's Presbyterian.

RIDDER.

RID

RIDER. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,

Refrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,

Do to the rider's will their rage submit,

And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

Prior.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly

hired.

Shakespeare. As You Like it.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,

And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

Bramston.

3. An infertile leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*hryg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch,

the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;

But in a trice advanc'd the knight

Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

Hudibras.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the

back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,

Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,

Dilodges from a region scarce of prey.

Milton.

His sons

Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

Milton.

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the main-

tenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies.

Ray.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,

For haste.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,

And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

Dryden.

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof

abundantly; thou fettest the furrows thereof.

Psalm lxx. 10.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis fet with

ridges round the point.

Woodward.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before

Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges.

Mort.

Land for grafs lay down when you low wheat or rye; but

then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges.

Mortimer.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches,

and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose

diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch

and half a quarter in thicknes, are laid upon the upper part

of ridges of the roof, and also on the hips.

Moxon.

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the

flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side

of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent

furrows or sinking cavities.

Forrier's Dict.

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n

Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,

Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs

Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back

Of cha'd wild boars, or rustl'd porcupines.

Milton.

RIDGING. *n. f.* [*rigis*, *rigula*, Lat. *Any.*] A ram half

ridg'd.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;

To morning pastures, evening waters led:

And 'ware the Libyan ridg'd butting head.

Dryden.